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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/842,047	04/26/2001	Yasuo Fukuda	Q64291	6518

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EXAMINER

PHAN, THIEM D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3729

DATE MAILED: 09/05/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action	Application No. 09/842,047	Applicant(s) FUKUDA ET AL.	
	Examiner Tim Phan	Art Unit 3729	

--Th MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

THE REPLY FILED 21 August 2003 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]

- a) ☒ The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b) ☐ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. ☐ A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. ☒ The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
- (a) ☒ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
 - (b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
 - (c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
 - (d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: _____

3. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
4. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: _____.
6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. ☒ For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) ☒ will not be entered or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: None.

Claim(s) objected to: None.

Claim(s) rejected: 4-7 and 25-31.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

8. ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
9. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.
10. ☒ Other: See Continuation Sheet

Continuation of 10. Note:

Assuming Applicants' Amendment does not need further consideration and/or search, Applicants appear not to understand the express language in inter alia Column 9, line 47ff of the '272 (Okino et al). Indeed the '272 does teach a wet etching step (Cf. column 3, lines 21-24) for etching the conductive probe into an acute probe pin (Cf. column 3, line 27). It appears that Applicants' step of etching the probe into sharp point is essentially the same that taught in the '272 (Cf. the '272, Fig. 4c-4e and Applicants', Fig. 9c-9e). The acute probe pin of the '272 is formed as sharp as the Applicants. Further, the acute probe pin of the '272 can easily puncture or pierce any corresponding electrode, depending on the hardness, number of probe pins and pressure involved. Moreover the same processing step of the '272 can etch a similar probe tip from a dull point to a very sharp one.

With regard to the 112 Rejection of Claim 31, Applicants' remarks about the "beveled gear-shaped cross section of the pointed bumps" (Cf. Applicants, Fig. 1A and 8B) are not well taken. "bevel gear" ^{is} ~~as~~ defined in the accompanying page (Cf. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 1998, Page 109) ^{and} this definition allows the language to be within the teaching of the '272 (Cf. Fig. 4e).

Subsequent claims rejected under 35U.S.C. 103 continue to be rejected as stated in Paper No. 7 (December 20th 2002).

Furthermore, the Patent Office saith not..



CJ
CARL J. ARBES
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resembling a
ked by base or
AL — bes-tial-

ties (14c) 1
or gratification
ween a human

ur-les (ML bes-
40) 1: a medi-
e and habits of
tions of real or

edding
e at STOW (14c)
2: to put in a
e with quarters
upon *syn* see

ewn \-'stri:n;
en \-'stri-d'n;
e stand astride
ed bureaucracy
oss
a book) whose
dom \-'d'm) n

ing that is laid,
he outcome of
f giving such a
de by consider-

to stake on the
b: to be able
'you ~ I'll be
to make a bet

ter, fr. Gk *bēta*, of
ter of the Greek
a measure of a
rically as devia-

an organic mol-
— often used in

relating to, or

f drugs (as pro-
y blood flow by
ing \-'kiŋ) *adj*
f carotene found

eatie cells in the

nation governed
changes into the
of an electron or
je in the atomic

phin of the pitu-
armorphine
ies of plasma or
ies intermediate
lins
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n beet juice; also
Cl
-tak-ing (14c)

cyclic amide (fr.

935): stepwise
ents are succes-

one emitted by a

beta particles —

a group of recep-
the sympathetic
nergetic agents in
tion, increase in
ation of smooth

thalassemia in
which comprises
ss severe thalas-

or in which elec-
lly varying mag-

with a frequency
ormal conscious

a climbing pep-
bet nut and
stern Asians
fr. Ar *bayi* ab
with Orion & Be-

[tegeuse]) : a variable red giant star of the first magnitude near one
shoulder of Orion

betel nut *n* [fr. its being chewed with betel leaves] (1681): the astrin-
gent seed of the betel palm

betel palm *n* (1875): an Asian pinnate-leaved palm (*Areca catechu*)
that has an orange-colored drupe with an outer fibrous husk

bête noire \-'bet-'nwär, -bät-' n, pl bêtes noires \-'bet-'nwär(z), -bät-'
bête noire [lit., black-beast] (1844): a person or thing strongly detested or
avoided: BUGBEAR

beth \-'bäth, -bät, -bäs' n [Heb *bēth*, fr. *bayith* house] (ca. 1823): the 2d
letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

beth-el \-'be-thäl' n [Heb *bēth-el* house of God] (ca. 1617) 1: a hal-
lowed spot 2: a chapel for Nonconformists b: a place of wor-
ship for seamen

be-think \-'bi-'thiŋk' *vt* -thought \-'thot', -think-ing (bef. 12c) 1: a
REMEMBER, RECALL b: to cause (oneself) to be reminded 2: to
cause (oneself) to consider

be-tide \-'bi-'tid' *vi* (12c): to happen esp. as if by fate ~ *vt*: to happen
to: BEFALL — used chiefly in the phrase *woe betide* (woe ~ our ene-
mies)

be-times \-'bi-'timz' *adv* (13c) 1: in good time: EARLY 2: *archaic*: in
a short time: SPEEDILY 3: at times: OCCASIONALLY

bē-tise \-'bä-'tiz' *n*, pl bē-tises \-'tiz' [F] (1827) 1: an act of foolish-
ness or stupidity 2: lack of good sense: STUPIDITY

be-to-ken \-'bi-'tō-ken' *vt* -to-kened; -to-ken-ing \-'tō-ken-ŋ, -'tō-ko-
(15c) 1: to typify beforehand: PRESAGE 2: to give evidence of
SHOW

be-tray \-'bi-'trā' *vb* [ME, fr. *be- + trāven* to betray, fr. OF *trāir*, fr. L
tradere — more at TRAITOR] *vt* (13c) 1: to lead astray; esp.: SEDUCE 2:
to deliver to an enemy by treachery 3: to fail or desert esp. in time
of need 4: a: to reveal unintentionally b: SHOW, INDICATE c: to
disclose in violation of confidence ~ *vi*: to prove false *syn* see RE-
VEAL — *be-tray-al* \-'trā-ōl' *n* — *be-tray-er* \-'trā-ər' *n*

be-troth \-'trōth, -'trōth' *vi* [ME, fr. *be- + trouthe* truth, troth] (14c)
1: to promise to marry 2: to give in marriage

be-troth-al \-'trō-thäl, -'trō-, -thäl' *n* (1844) 1: the act of betrothing
or fact of being betrothed 2: a mutual promise or contract for a fu-
ture marriage

be-trothed \-'bi-'trōthd, -'trōth' *n* (1588): the person to whom one is
betrothed

bet-ta \-'be-tä' *n* [NL] (1927): any of a genus (*Betta*) of small bril-
liantly colored long-finned freshwater fishes of southeastern Asia; esp.
SIAMSE FIGHTING FISH

bet-ter \-'be-tər' *adj*, comparative of GOOD [ME *bette*, fr. OE *betera*;
akin to OE *bōt* remedy, Skt *bhadra* fortunate] (bef. 12c) 1: greater
than half 2: improved in health or mental attitude 3: more attrac-
tive, favorable, or commendable 4: more advantageous or effective
5: improved in accuracy or performance

bet-ter *vt* (bef. 12c) 1: to make better: as a: to make more tolerable
or acceptable (trying to ~ the lot of slum dwellers) b: to make more
complete or perfect (looked forward to ~ing her acquaintance with the
new neighbors) 2: to surpass in excellence: EXCEL ~ *vi*: to become
better *syn* see IMPROVE

bet-ter *adv*, comparative of WELL (12c) 1: a: in a more excellent man-
ner b: to greater advantage: PREFERABLY (some things are ~ left
unsaid) 2: a: to a higher or greater degree (he knows the story ~
than you do) b: MORE (it is ~ than nine miles to the next town)

bet-ter *n* (12c) 1: a: something better b: a superior esp. in merit or
rank 2: ADVANTAGE, VICTORY (get the ~ of him)

bet-ter verbal auxiliary (1831): had better (you ~ hurry)

bet-ter-ment \-'be-tər-mənt' *n* (1598) 1: a making or becoming better
2: an improvement that adds to the value of a property or facility

bet-ter-off \-'be-tər-ōf' *adj* (ca. 1859) 1: being in comfortable eco-
nomic circumstances (the ~ people live in the older section of town)
2: being in a more advantageous position

betting shop *n* (1852) Brit: a shop where bets are taken

bet-ter or bet-ter \-'be-tər' *n* (1609): one that bets

between \-'bi-'twen' *prep* [ME *betwene*, *prep*, & *adv*, fr. OE *be-
tweonum*, fr. *be- + twēonum* (dat. pl.) (akin to Goth *twēihnal* two
each); akin to OE *twa* two] (bef. 12c) 1: a: by the common action of
jointly engaging (shared the work ~ the two of them) (talks ~ the
three ~ Time) b: in common to: shared by (divided ~ his four
grandchildren) 2: a: in the time, space, or interval that separates b:
in intermediate relation to 3: a: from one to another of (air service
~ Miami and Chicago) b: serving to connect or unite in a relation-
ship (as difference, likeness, or proportion) (a one-to-one correspon-
dence ~ sets) c: setting apart (the line ~ fact and fancy) 4: in
point of comparison of (not much to choose ~ the two coats) 5: in
confidence restricted to (a secret ~ you and me)

usage There is a persistent but unfounded notion that *between* can be
used only of two items and that *among* must be used for more than
two. *Between* has been used of more than two since Old English; it is
esp. appropriate to denote a one-to-one relationship, regardless of the
number of items. It can be used when the number is unspecified (eco-
nomic cooperation *between* nations), when more than two are enumer-
ated (*between* you and me and the lamppost) (partitioned *between*
Austria, Prussia, and Russia — Nathaniel Benchley), and even when
only one item is mentioned (but repetition is implied) (pausing *be-
tween* every sentence to rap the floor — George Eliot). *Among* is more
appropriate where the emphasis is on distribution rather than individ-
ual relationships (discontent *among* the peasants). When *among* is
automatically chosen for more than two, English idiom may be
strained (a worthy book that nevertheless falls among many stools —
John Simon) (the author alternates *among* mod. slang, clichés and
quotes from literary giants — A. H. Johnston).

between *adv* (bef. 12c): in an intermediate space or interval

be-tween-brain \-'brān' *n* (ca. 1909): DIENCEPHALON

be-tween-ness \-'bi-'twen-nəs' *n* (1892): the quality or state of being
between two others in an ordered mathematical set

be-tween-times \-'bi-'twen-, -timz' *adv* (1907): at or during intervals

be-tween-whiles \-'hwilz, -wīlz' *adv* (1678): BETWEENTIMES

be-twixt \-'bi-'twīkst' *adv* or *prep* [ME, fr. OE *betwux*, fr. *be- + -twixt*
(akin to Goth *twēihnal*)] (bef. 12c): BETWEEN

betwixt and between *adv* or *adj* (1832): in a midway position: nei-
ther one thing nor the other

Beu-lah \-'byū-lā' *n*: an idyllic land near the end of life's journey in
Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*

beurre blanc \-'bər-'blā' *n* [F, lit., white butter] (1931): a hot butter
sauce (as for fish) flavored with vinegar or lemon juice

beurre ma-nié \-'mān-'yā' *n* [F, lit., handled butter] (1939): flour and
butter kneaded together used as a thickener in sauces

beurre noir \-'nwär' *n* [F, lit., black butter] (1856): butter heated
until brown or black and often flavored with vinegar or lemon juice

bevel \-'be-vəl' *adj* (ca. 1600): OBLIQUE, BEVELED

bevel *n* [assumed] MF, fr. OF *baif* with open mouth, fr. *baer* to yawn
— more at ABEYANCE] (1610) 1: an instrument consisting of two
rules or arms jointed together and opening to any angle for drawing
angles or adjusting surfaces to be cut at an angle 2: a: the angle that
one surface or line makes with another when they are not at right an-
gles b: the slant of such a surface or line 3: the part of printing
type extending from face to shoulder

bevel *vb* -eled or -elled; -el-ing or -el-ling \-'bev-lŋ, -'be-vā' *vt* (1677)
1: to cut or shape to a bevel ~ *vi*: INCLINE, SLANT

bevel gear *n* (1833): either of a
pair of toothed wheels whose
working surfaces are inclined to
nonparallel axes

bever-age \-'bev-rŋ, -'be-vā' *n*
[ME, fr. MF *beverage*, fr. *beivre* to
drink, fr. L *bibere* — more at POTA-
BLE] (14c): a drinkable liquid

bey \-'be-vē' *n*, pl bey-les [ME
beye] (15c) 1: a large group or
collection (a ~ of girls) 2: a
group of animals and esp. quail
together

be-wall \-'bi-'wā(ə)' *vt* (14c) 1: to wail over 2: to express deep sor-
row for usu. by wailing and lamentation (wringing her hands and ~ing
her fate) *syn* see DEPLORE

be-ware \-'bi-'wər, -'wēr' *vb* [ME *been war*, fr. *been* to be + *war* careful
— more at BEWARE] *vi* (14c): to be on one's guard (~ of the dog) ~
vt 1: to take care of (~ your wallet) 2: to be wary of (we must ~
the exceedingly tenuous generalization — Matthew Lipman)

be-whis-kered \-'hwis-kərd, -'wis- *adj* (1820): wearing whiskers

be-wigged \-'bi-'wigd' *adj* (1774): wearing a wig

be-wil-der \-'bi-'wil-dər' *vt* -wil-dered; -wil-der-ing \-'d(ə-)rŋŋ' (1684)
1: to cause to lose one's bearings 2: to perplex or confuse esp. by a
complexity, variety, or multitude of objects or considerations *syn* see
PUZZLE — *be-wil-dered-ly* *adv* — *be-wil-dered-ness* *n* — *be-wil-
der-ling-ly* \-'d(ə-)rŋŋ-lŋ *adv*

be-wil-der-ment \-'dər-mənt' *n* (1820) 1: the quality or state of being
bewildered 2: a bewildering tangle or confusion

be-witch \-'bi-'wɪtʃ' *vt* (13c) 1: a: to influence or affect esp. injuri-
ously by witchcraft b: to cast a spell over 2: to attract as if by the
power of witchcraft: ENCHANT (~ed by her beauty) ~ *vi*: to bewitch
someone or something — *be-witch-ery* \-'wi-tʃ(ə-)rŋ *n* — *be-witch-
ing-ly* \-'wi-tʃŋŋ-lŋ *adv*

be-witch-ment \-'wɪtʃ-mənt' *n* (1607) 1: a: the act or power of
bewitching b: a spell that bewitches 2: the state of being bewitched

be-wray \-'bi-'rā' *vi* [ME, fr. *be- + wreyen* to accuse, fr. OE *wreġan*;
akin to OHG *ruogan* to accuse] (13c) *archaic*: DIVULGE, BETRAY

bey \-'bā' *n* [Turk, gentleman, chief] (1895) 1: a: a provincial govern-
or in the Ottoman Empire b: the former native ruler of Tunis or
Tunisia 2: used as a courtesy title in Turkey and Egypt

be-yond \-'be-'ənd' *adv* [ME, *prep*, & *adv*, fr. OE *beġondan*, fr. *be- +
geondan* beyond, fr. *geond* yond — more at YOND] (bef. 12c) 1: on or
to the farther side: FARTHER 2: in addition: BESIDES

be-yond *prep* (bef. 12c) 1: on or to the farther side of: at a greater
distance than 2: a: out of the reach or sphere of b: in a degree or
amount surpassing c: out of the comprehension of 3: in addition
to: BESIDES

be-yond *n* (14c) 1: something that lies beyond 2: something that
lies outside the scope of ordinary experience; *specif*: HEREAFTER

be-zant \-'be-zənt, -bə-zənt' *n* [ME *besant*, fr. OF, fr. ML *Byzantius*
Byzantine, fr. *Byzantium*, ancient name of Istanbul] (13c) 1: SOLIDUS
2: a flat disk used in architectural ornament

be-zel \-'be-zəl, -'be-' *n* [prob. fr. dial. form of F *biseau* bezel, fr. MF]
(ca. 1616) 1: a rim that holds a transparent covering (as on a watch,
clock, or headlight) or that is rotatable and has special markings (as on
a watch) 2: the oblique side or face of a cut gem; *specif*: the upper
faceted portion of a brilliant projecting from the setting — see BRIL-
LIANT illustration 3: a usu. metal rim of a piece of jewelry in which an
ornament (as a gem) is set

be-zique \-'be-zēk' *n* [F *bésique*] (1861): a card game similar to pi-
nochle that is played with a pack of 64 cards

be-zoar \-'be-zōr, -zōr' *n* [MF, fr. ML, fr. Ar dial. *bezuwar*, fr. Ar
bezār, fr. Per *pād-zahr*, fr. *pād* protecting (against) + *zahr* poison]
(1577): any of various calculi found chiefly in the gastrointestinal
organs and formerly believed to possess magical properties — called
also *bezoar stone*

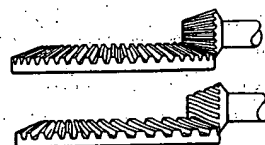
B-girl *n* [prob. fr. *bar + girl*] (1936): a woman who entertains bar
patrons and encourages them to spend freely

BHA \-'bē-, -jā-'chā' *n* [butylated hydroxyanisole] (1950): a phenolic
antioxidant $C_{11}H_{16}O_2$ used esp. to preserve fats and oils in food

Bha-ga-vad Gī-tā \-'bā-gə-, -vād-'gē-tā' *n* [Skt *Bhagavadgītā*, lit., song of
the blessed one (Krishna)] (ca. 1785): a Hindu devotional work in
poetic form

bhak-ti \-'bək-tē, -tē' *n* [Skt, lit., portion] (1832): devotion to a deity con-
stituting a way to salvation in Hinduism

\-'ā' about \-'ā' kitten, F table \-'ā' further \-'ā' ash \-'ā' ace \-'ā' mop, mar
\-'ā' out \-'ā' chin \-'ā' bet \-'ā' easy \-'ā' go \-'ā' hit \-'ā' ice \-'ā' job
\-'ā' sing \-'ā' go \-'ā' law \-'ā' boy \-'ā' thin \-'ā' the \-'ā' loot \-'ā' foot
\-'ā' yet \-'ā' vision \-'ā' k, "æ, œ, u, ē, ū see Guide to Pronunciation



bevel gears